

dining room where the first meal of the day was to be eaten. He ordered grapefruit five times, and when the elaborate breakfast came he was so full of seeds he used them for punctuation points during his running speech.

"Millionaires don't eat that many grapefruits," whispered Dr. Sweeney.

Starts the "Dramatic." That's the way this millionaire is going to order, "Doc," said McDevitt. "Here, smoke, take this napkin off your master's chest. You may bring in my mail, secretary."

While "Smoke" removed the tablecloth from under McDevitt's chin and Leuahan brought in a bushel of letters, McDevitt placed a whole pack of costly cigarettes in his face and lit them. At this exhibition of lavishness, the crowd cheered until McDevitt responded to the encore by lighting three fifty cent cigars and smoking them at the same time.

Ever since the first stories were printed his mail has been setting heavier, and yesterday the postman was reined shouldered carrying it. The letters came from all parts of the country, mostly from clergymen who wanted McDevitt to repair their churches or build new ones. Quite a few were appeals from persons who said they approved his idea and wanted to try it themselves, and one of the letters was from a socialist denouncing him for spending his money in such a reckless manner.

At one o'clock Hazel street, the thoroughfare in front of the Lehigh Valley station, was black with "nuts" of all kinds. Some were indignant that McDevitt should bring so much notoriety to the city, but the majority just laughed and prepared to give "Mac" as they call him, a farewell in keeping with his inflated condition. A one-legged man could jump from the hotel to the station, but McDevitt insisted on having an automobile, not a taxicab, but one of those rosy checked touring cars. His retinue led the way to the waiting vehicle and he climbed in and sank back among the cushions after the fashion of a bored millionaire.

"Stick around boys, I'm going to pull something," he cautioned the reporters and photographers who were there from papers within a radius of two hundred miles.

His Very Modest Speech. "Speech, Mac!" yelled the crowd, which swarmed the station platform, blocking all traffic until the train moved.

"This tremendous outpouring in my behalf reflects great credit on all of you because it shows that you have intelligence enough to realize my worth to the community," was Mac's modest opening sentence. "I can readily understand that you envy me. I was poor once myself, but let not envy enter your hearts. Work hard and save your money and some day I'll come back and try to borrow it from you. I think you appreciate the fact that I have put Wilkesbarre on the map. I am going to New York to live a life of unrestrained happiness until my money gives out. You'd all like to know how much I have left, but I won't tell you. I've got enough to order a whole lot of people around for a few hours and I'm going to do it. This spirit of rebellion among the proletariat must be suppressed at all hazards.

"I have no need to speak of the fact that I do not play favorites. I have borrowed from all of you who would stand for it, and the others who failed to realize the prestige to be derived from lending me money have only my heartfelt sympathy. I am unselfish in everything I do and I am busy working for McDevitt twenty-four hours a day. And now, my poor fellow townsmen, farewell."

"Here's a little remembrance from the boys, Mac," said a man pushing his way through the crowd and handing over her a rectangular package tied with ashes of roses ribbon. Mac unbrikked the package and drew forth a magnificent lot of rye bread. A little girl pressed forward and presented the distinguished citizen with a huge bouquet of artificial lilies of the valley.

By this time the train, consisting of locomotive No. 2415, the parlor car "Joanna," day coach and baggage coach was in readiness. There was a slight delay while the baggage, all wet and in cases, was placed in the baggage car.

Tosses Money to Crowd. Every one in the crowd seemed intent on making the trip in that special train, and Mac had to call the train crew to keep off except his retinue and the newspaper workers. Without warning he dived into his overcoat pocket and tossed an armful of dimes, nickels and pennies into the crowd, and for the next few minutes a large share of the population was down on all fours rolling around in the snow in the battle to recover them. As the train moved out slowly he repeated the money scattering, and many of the crowd followed the train half way to the next station on their hands and knees.

"I always told them I'd have them at my feet some day," said Mac, handing a dollar to "Smoke" and telling him to get his head polished.

"Bring in your whole crew!" was the first order he gave Martin L. Sanderlin, the conductor. "I want to make sure we've got an Irish engine driver pulling."

"What's his name?" "Tom Cavan," said the conductor. "Tell him to let her out," laughed Mac. "We don't care if we run off the track with a man named Cavan at the throttle. Take this box of cigars and sprinkle them among his crew, and if you feel thirsty drop in a well fix you up. Get busy now, conductor, we're five minutes late."

"There's two men waving at you," said a reporter, looking out the window. "A couple of unfortunate workmen," said Mac. "It must be an awful thing to have to work for a living."

The first stop was at Mauch Chunk, where the biggest crowd along the line was encountered. There was another stop at Bethlehem, and at Easton a new locomotive was procured to satisfy McDevitt, who complained that he didn't like the looks of the first one. Jersey City was reached a few minutes after six o'clock and another large crowd cheered the head of the unique expedition.

After being photographed he slipped in the engine driver and took the Hudson Tunnel to Thirty-third street. He got another reception when he reached the hotel one of the first persons to extend the right hand of fellowship being Mr. "Fing" Connors, who lives like a millionaire every day.

"I hope my bundle will enable me to stay until Sunday afternoon," said McDevitt. "I have no plans for Saturday."

Regulate, Do Not Dissolve, Mr. Carnegie Advises as Steel Problem Solution

Sherman Law Not Clear Enough, Congress Should Set Maximum Price and "See How It Works," Declares the "Ironmaster."

DEFIES QUESTIONER IN A POLITICAL TILT

MR. CARNEGIE'S MOST POINTED STEEL INQUIRY OBSERVATIONS

"I am inclined to agree with Mr. Roosevelt. Instead of dissolving large corporations I think for the present you should allow them to continue and pass laws regulating them. Give us a clear, unmistakable law and I believe they will steer clearly."

"Dissolution will lead to competition and a return to price fixing agreements."

"I never gambled in stocks. Stock gamblers are parasites, feeding on values and creating none. That ought to be framed and hung on the wall of the New York Stock Exchange."

"I certainly think it would be a good thing to take all the tariff off iron ore."

"I dislike the word philanthropist. To me it suggests a man with more money than brains. Some philanthropy has done more to pauperize people than to aid them."

"What are lawyers worth if they have not been able to improve laws handed from Mount Sinai?"

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who admitted that he would have controlled the world's steel business had he not easily earned profits, today concluded his testimony before the Stanley Committee of the House.

During the third all day duel with the Representatives, a majority of whom were anxious to make him confess to an alliance between the steel industry and the republican party, Mr. Carnegie declared in effect:

"That he much preferred the trust policies of Theodore Roosevelt to those of President Taft. That the Sherman law was neither clear enough or drastic enough, but that Congress should enact a law setting maximum steel prices and 'see how it works.'"

"That the steel industry needs no tariff protection."

"That he had contributed money to the anti-imperialist movement early in 1900, but had not opposed President McKinley's election."

"That Mr. J. P. Morgan never sent him word that Mr. McKinley's re-election was necessary for the formation of the United States Steel Corporation."

"That corporations should be forbidden to speculate in their own stocks."

"That all available ore is controlled by existing steel companies and that any man who tried to start a new company was a fool."

"That the United States Steel Corporation in cancelling its lease on the Great Northern ore properties was riding itself of an unprofitable investment rather than trying to bring itself within the law."

"That he should not be reproached with leaving the steel business when he now works so hard to give away his money."

Representative D. J. McGillicuddy, of Maine, who yesterday brought out that Mr. Carnegie had recommended Mr. P. C. Knox, formerly counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company, for appointment as Attorney General in the McKinley Cabinet, today pursued a line of questioning by which he evidently hoped to support a contention that republican administrations had shielded the Steel Corporation.

He sought to show that Mr. Carnegie had been an anti-imperialist early in 1900, the year that President McKinley was running for re-election on an imperialistic platform, that Mr. Morgan had sent word that Mr. McKinley's re-election was necessary for the organization of the steel company, which was formed a month after the election, and that it had never been molested until President Taft brought suit.

Mr. Carnegie broke this net by declaring that while an anti-imperialist he had never opposed Mr. McKinley and by denying that Mr. Morgan ever sent him such a message.

Judge Reed Is Subpoenaed. Mr. Carnegie discussed all phases of the steel industry, his own part in it and his political activities during the McKinley administration. He was more jovial yesterday and the committee allowed him to ramble on pretty much as he pleased. By direction of Representative Stanley a subpoena was served this morning on Judge J. H. Reed, of Pittsburgh, who was the law partner of Philander C. Knox when the firm of Knox & Reed were counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company between 1890 and 1900. Judge Reed has been at the elbow of Mr. Carnegie throughout his examination by the Stanley committee, acting as his personal counsel. He probably will appear on the stand to-morrow and will be asked why he did not advise Mr. Carnegie of the effect of the Sherman Anti-Trust law on his business and about many other political and business matters which Mr. Carnegie could not recall.

"I am familiar with the views of President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt on the trust question," said Mr. Carnegie. "and I am inclined to agree with Mr. Roosevelt. Instead of dissolving large corporations I think that for the present you should allow them to continue and see how they get along, and that you should pass laws regulating them. Give us a clear, unmistakable law, and I believe that they will steer clearly."

"Do you believe the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation would lessen the price of steel?" he was asked by Representative A. P. Gardner, a republican member from Massachusetts.

"I don't believe it would. It depends, of course, on what the court may do."

"Suppose Congress does not take the step you advise?"

"My opinion is that Congress will see

the necessity for more government control. Have the government watch these organizations more closely and fix maximum prices and see how it works."

Renews Political Questions.

Representative Daniel J. McGillicuddy, a democrat, of Maine, brought up again the question of Mr. Carnegie's interest in politics during the administration of Mr. McKinley.

"What was the date of the first negotiations with Mr. J. P. Morgan looking to the taking over of the Carnegie properties and the formation of the United States Steel Corporation?" asked the Maine member.

"About January, 1901."

"Was anything done in 1900?"

"No."

"You were opposed in 1900 to the policy of imperialism, were you not?"

"Yes, I was."

"Then you were opposed to the election of William McKinley?"

"No, sir; I never opposed Mr. McKinley."

"Well, didn't you attend a meeting of anti-imperialists in January of that year in opposition to keeping the Philippines, and didn't you agree to give \$25,000 if others raised a similar amount?"

"Don't you remember contributing \$15,000 toward that fund?"

"No doubt I did, but I wasn't against the election of Mr. McKinley."

"Why did you stop at \$15,000?"

"Don't know."

"Did you not, in the autumn of the same year, declare in favor of the election of Mr. McKinley?"

"That's right."

"And didn't Mr. Morgan send word to you just before that time that Mr. McKinley must be elected in order that the Steel Corporation might be formed?"

"No, sir."

"Within thirty days after Mr. McKinley's inauguration and after Mr. Knox went into the cabinet, wasn't the Steel Corporation formed?"

"I can't say about that."

"While Mr. McKinley was in office no prosecution was instituted against the United States Steel Corporation. Isn't that right?"

"No, I never heard of any."

"Up to last August when this committee began its investigation there had been no prosecution started against the Steel Corporation, had there?"

"No, there hadn't."

"That's all I wanted to know," said Mr. McGillicuddy.

Secures Manipulators of Stocks. Mr. Stanley then led Mr. Carnegie into a discussion of stock dealing. Mr. Carnegie became very vehement, declaring:

"Stock gamblers are parasites, feeding on values and creating none. That ought to be framed and hung on the wall of the New York Stock Exchange. I made the stock of the Carnegie Company \$1,000 a share because I wanted to keep it out of speculation. It was never listed on the Stock Exchange, I never gambled in stocks in my life. I was especially eager for a grandfathership in Scotland by stock speculation."

"Do you think the law should allow a corporation to buy and sell its own stock on the Stock Exchange?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"I can see that the power that you mention puts temptations in the way of officials of corporations and might lead to great abuses. I think it wise that the law should prohibit that sort of thing."

"I think stock gambling is just as pernicious as playing poker. Do you?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"Yes, sir."

"And yet there are some men who think that I am interested in the stock market?" interrupted Mr. Stanley. "Wouldn't it be better, if people have to gamble, that they gamble in sports, on cards or on horse races rather than on bread and other necessities of life?"

"You might gamble on horses for fun, but once you begin you probably will be ruined. I know a very nice gentleman in England whose life was spoiled that way. The best rule for you is not to gamble."

"I am Mr. Carnegie's reply."

"I have no task for gambling," said Mr. Stanley. "I am no saint, but I can say with you that I never bought a share of stock on the exchange in my life."

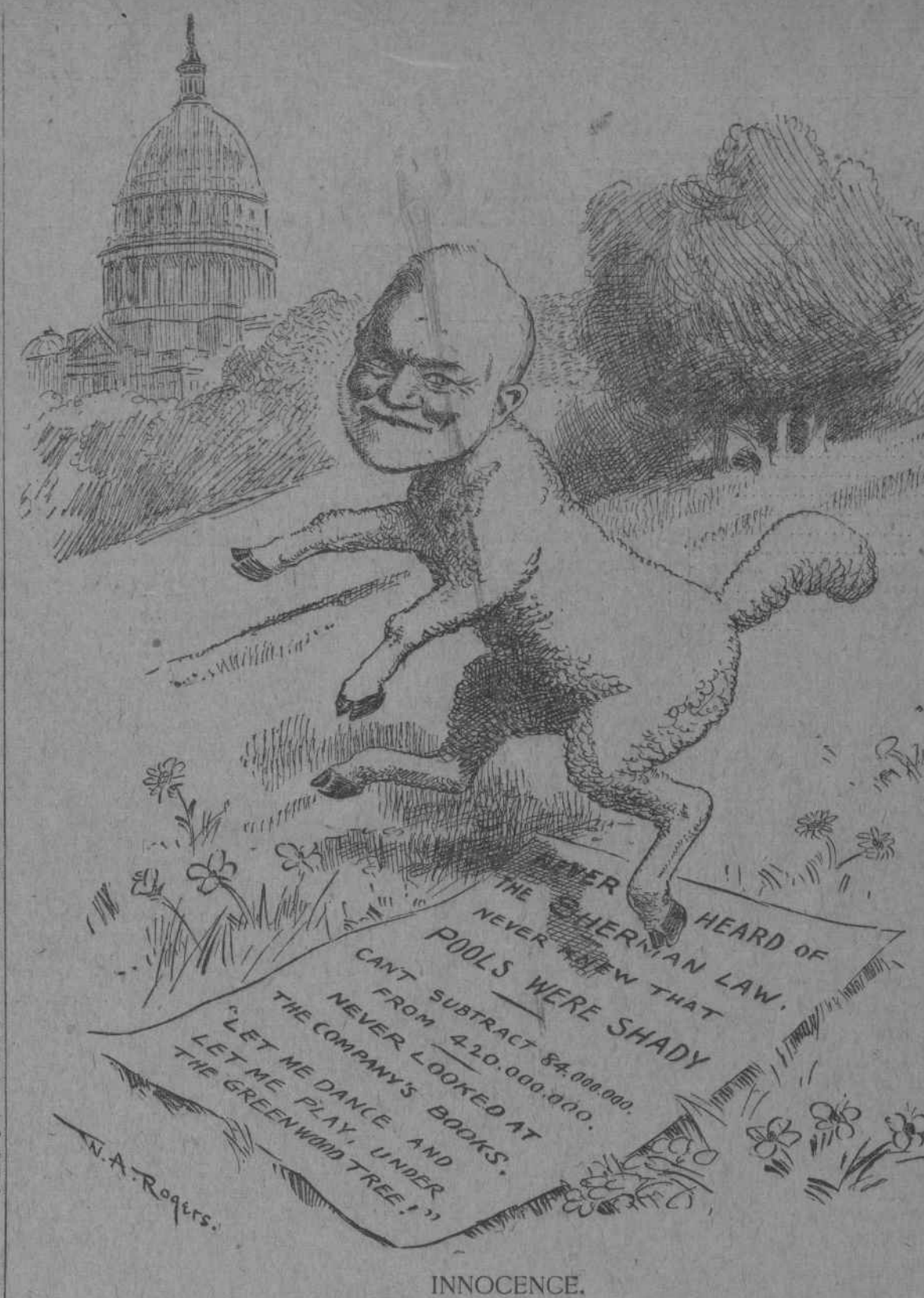
Denies Iron Ore Abundant.

Representative H. Olin Youngs, republican, of Michigan, tried to get Mr. Carnegie to say that there is lots of undiscovered iron ore in this country, which could be banked on by any capitalist who wanted to enter into the steel business in competition with the present corporations. Mr. Carnegie, however, could not see it that way.

"The man who built a steel plant on the assumption that there would be more iron ore would be a fool," said the ironmaster.

"What do you think of a policy of the government to conserve iron ore discovered on public land?" asked Representative Charles Bartlett, of Georgia.

"You'd never find purchasers for that kind of ore. Before capitalists will invest their money in the steel business they must be assured on public land."



competitors. These threats, according to the report, furnished the spark that brought about the organization of the steel corporation in 1901. The Carnegie company first intended to begin the manufacture of steel tubes, and then to extend its railroad lines to the Atlantic seaboard on the Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Stanley wanted to know if this was all true.

"It was the National Tube Company that started it," said Mr. Carnegie. "As a company stopped buying its steel from us and began to make its own. Then Charles Schwab came to me and said that we could make tubes up at Conneaut on Lake Erie, out of steel made from ore dumped directly from our boats, \$10 a ton cheaper than anybody else could make it. We could have done it, too. This is my private opinion and I hope nobody will make it public, but I think that if the United States Steel Corporation had built its plant at Conneaut instead of at Gary, Ind., steel stock would be worth more than it is to-day."

"Did Mr. Morgan know about this?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"I don't know."

"Did anybody besides you and Mr. Schwab know?"

"Well, I guess everybody knew. It was stated in the press at the time that we had bought the land at Conneaut."

"You knew what you were going to do?"

"We certainly did."

"It has been said," went on Mr. Stanley, "that Mr. Morgan and Judge Gary and Mr. Gates and the rest of them formed a big salary to Captain. They said he was getting more money than any of them. I told them to find another Bill Jones for twice the amount, and they couldn't do it. Captain Bill died in an explosion in a blast furnace, poor fellow."

"As he finished the last sentence Mr. Carnegie bowed his head, put his hands over his eyes and seemed about to shed tears."

Mr. Stanley then read a letter written

under custody. At Hot Springs he will be even further away from the penitentiary, but still under an unoppressive guard.

"I HOPE IT IS TRUE," IS MORSE'S COMMENT

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ATLANTA, Ga., Friday.—"I hope it is true that I am to be taken to Hot Springs and that I will improve in health. I will then demonstrate to the world that I am and have been a very sick man."

Such is the statement that Charles W. Morse, now in the Military Hospital at Fort McPherson, is reported by a friend to have made to-day, when informed of the report from Washington that he had been ordered transferred to Hot Springs for medical treatment.

It is stated that Mr. Morse's present nurses will go with him to Hot Springs. Mrs. Morse, who is now here, and Miss Annie Morse, his daughter, will also accompany him. Mrs. Morse has been in the last few days and has been confined to her hotel. She spent a short time with her husband to-day at the fort, but upon her return declined to make any statement whatever.

MR. MORGAN FOR BRAZIL.

American Diplomatist Is Transferred from Portuguese Post to Rio Janeiro.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

While still declining to pardon Charles W. Morse, President Taft has permitted his transfer, in custody, to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. After the Cabinet meeting to-day Attorney General Wickersham made public this statement:

"By the direction of the President, the Attorney General has to-day issued orders for the transfer of Charles W. Morse from the post hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. Very urgent application has been made to the President to pardon Morse in order to allow him to go to Carlsbad for treatment, which, it was represented in his behalf, was essential to his recovery. The army medical authorities have, however, advised the President that equally effective treatment can be furnished at Hot Springs, Ark., and the President is therefore directed to be transferred there still remaining in the custody of the penitentiary authorities."

A board of army surgeons who recently examined Mr. Morse reported to the President that he suffered from Bright's disease, acute congestion of the kidneys, had chronic valvular disease of the heart and a trace of arterio sclerosis, and that his whole condition was adversely affected by a strong "psychic" element due to depression of being under sentence. President Taft took the ground that he was not justified in relieving Mr. Morse from the natural consequences of his offenses by pardoning him. At Fort McPherson Mr. Morse was outside of prison walls, but

under custody. At Hot Springs he will be even further away from the penitentiary, but still under an unoppressive guard.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, has conferred with several colleagues relative to the position of their government should the United States discriminate in favor of American shipping in Panama Canal tolls. Mr. Bryce has taken up the matter with the British Foreign Office.

The conferences have brought out the fact that at least one of the diplomatists has recommended to his government that it stand behind Great Britain whatever interpretation it makes of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The disposition is to let Great Britain make the fight against any interpretation which the United States may give to the treaty to permit discrimination in favor of Americans.

It seems probable that nothing in the way of a formal protest will be made by any government unless President Taft's recommendation to remit the tolls to American ships passes Congress. The apparent hostility of a democratic House to the President's recommendations leads diplomatists to believe that no action on the part of their governments may be necessary.

Mr. Bryce is understood to take the view that the indirect method of discriminating in favor of American ships by granting them a subsidy equivalent to the canal tolls may be construed as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Mr. Simson, Secretary of War, has information that Spain already has made arrangements to pay a subsidy to her shipping a sum equivalent to the canal tolls.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Mr. Edwin W. Morgan, United States Minister to Portugal, will be appointed Ambassador to Brazil to succeed the late Irving B. Dudley. The selection of Mr. Morgan meets with approval in the diplomatic circles.

Mr. Morgan was born in Aurora, N. Y., February 22, 1865. He is a Harvard graduate and later studied abroad. He has been Minister to Corea, going to Cuba as Minister in 1906. Later he went as United States Minister to Uruguay and to Portugal.

POPULAR CHOICE OF SENATORS NEARER

Conferees Reach Compromise on Form of Amendment to Constitution.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Two Resolutions, One Providing for Federal Control, Suggested for Submission to States.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Two constitutional amendments will be submitted to the States for ratification providing for the popular election of Senators if a compromise agreed on by a conference committee of the Senate and House to-day is approved.

The conference committee proposes that both the House and Senate resolutions be separately adopted and submitted to the States for ratification. Then the form which gets the approval of three-fourths of the States will be incorporated in the constitution. The amendments touch sections 3 and 4 of article 1 of the constitution.

The amendment to section 3 provides that the two Senators from each State, instead of being "chosen by the Legislature thereof," shall be "chosen by the people thereof." A two-thirds majority in each House favors that provision. But the effect of that change upon the application of section 4 of article 1 has caused wide differences of opinion and precipitated sharp clashes on the floor.

Issue of States Rights.

The language of the section is: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing Senators."

The effect of that section operating on an election by a Legislature is held to be far different from the effect it would have if Senators were elected by the people. In the latter case the election of Senators would be those from States having disfranchisement laws. Congress could upset State election laws and reverse the judgment of the people at the polls.

Advocates of the retention of this language say it is necessary to preserve the continuity of the government and prevent the destruction of the power the national government now has.

Form of House Resolution.

In the form of the resolution as passed by the House appears the following language:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof."

Mr. Underhill, of Bristol, amendment simply provided for strikethrough the second section above quoted. Otherwise, it was argued, a different rule would govern the election of Senators from that which would govern the election of Representatives. It was argued that the Northern States would not ratify an amendment which took away from the federal government control over the election of Senators.

The House has five times passed a resolution for the popular election of Senators, but the Senate has never passed such a resolution in the form acceptable to the House. The fight will now come over the conference report.

MR. LORIMER TELLS OF \$10,000 "LOAN"

Testifies He Took No Receipt and Asked No Security Because Mr. Browne Was Under Fire.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Admitting that he had loaned \$10,000 to Lee O'Neill Browne for which he had taken no receipt and asked no security, Senator Lorimer told the Senatorial investigating committee to-day that his action was prompted by the fact that Mr. Browne was under fire charged with having bribed Illinois legislators to vote for him, and he did not want Browne to suffer on his account.

"I lent him the money to defend himself. I never took his note and kept no books on the account. Browne said he would pay me back if he lived to earn the money. I told him not to worry, but to pay his other debts first."

Earlier in the day Mr. Lorimer had testified that his only expense in connection with his own campaign was for transportation and hotel bills. He said he felt convinced no one had ever paid a cent to secure his nomination.

The witness charged that a Chicago paper which has been active in opposing him was guilty of subornation of perjury in connection with obtaining the testimony of Messrs. White, Beckmeyer and Holtzclaw.

"The purpose of the prosecution was not to put Browne in the penitentiary, but to put me out of the Senate," insisted the witness. "The whole power of the State Attorney's office was used to this end."

MR. KERN NOT HARMON MAN.

Denies Report He Will See Mr. Bryan in Order to Aid Ohio Governor's Cause.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Senator Kern, of Indiana, was much concerned by a report that he was about to aid the Harmon boom. He issued this statement:

"The statement published in the New York Herald this morning to the effect that I am going to New York city to see Mr. Bryan in the interest of the candidacy of Governor Harmon, is a complete fabrication. I have no interest in any other candidacy. It is utterly without foundation, and the information upon which the statement was based was wholly erroneous. Indiana has a candidate in the person of Governor Marshall, and he will undoubtedly have a united delegation behind him in the Baltimore Convention."

Find Cartridge in His Appendix.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Friday.—Stricken with appendicitis while on a shooting trip, Benjamin Kremer, aged nineteen, died during an operation to-day, and the surgeons found a loaded cartridge in his appendix. Young Kremer, it is supposed, held a cartridge in his mouth for reloading and swallowed it.